THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1884.

Amusements To-day. Olion Opera House-Sins Stard. 17. M. Canino-Falta. 17. M.

Candon - Falks. 3 P. M.

Mon Mannes-Concert, &c. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.

Monter & Mint's - Fig. and Mmc. Campobello. 7 to P. M.

Monter & Mint's - Fig. and Mmc. Campobello. 7 to P. M.

Modiform Square Theaters - May Blossom. 5 to P. M.

Row York Comody Theaters—Capital Makier. 5 P. M.

Pospho's Theaters—The Strangiers of Paris. 5 P. M. People's Theatre—The Strangiers of Peris. Temp Paster's Theatre—Bas Suity's Corner of Wallock's Theatre—Malan Piper. S.P. M. Sam at. Theatre-Pearl Ant. 17. M.

Successiption by Matt-Post Pat& DATET, Per Manit..... 

Advertising Enter.

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Mr. Tilden's Letter.

In words that convey as well as words can the unalterable resolution of a mind lofty in its unselfish patriotism, Mr. TILDEN repeats sesage of four years ago to the Dem peratic party. The considerations that moved him then are those which now determine his course. Not because he is unwilling to sacrifice what remains to him of health and life, but because he feels himself unable to undertake and perform the duties of the great trust, the foremost statesman of the Republic refuses again the nomination which the party stands ready to give him by its

manimous voice.

After sending his letter of declination to the New York delegates in the Cincinnati Convention of 1880, Mr. TILDEN telegraphed to Mr. DANIEL MANNING this supplemen seage: "No friends must be allowed to cast a doubt on my motives or my sincerity." From that time to this, no friend whom information has qualified to judge of Mr. TILDEN's purposes has doubted for an instant that he regarded his difficult and enduring work in the public service as forever closed. The letter printed this morning has been written only because a great majority of the Demogratic voters of the land still looked with a lingering hope to the man whom they elected eight years ago, and who personifi the vital principles and ideas that will prevail with Democratic victory. The nomination was his. He cannot accept it.

The honor that is the rich reward of noble services faithfully rendered was never brighter than at this hour. Mr. TILDEN has once been elected President of the United States. Superior to all thought of personal ambition, he has twice declined a reflection and the years of life that still remain to him will be made happy by accumulating neknowledgments of the nation's debt of profound gratitude and veneration.

### Diplomatical.

We learn from Washington that the Senate Committee on Appropriations has once more blocked the efforts of the House for administrative economy by almost doubling the sum proposed for consular and diplo matic expenditures, increasing the aggregate of the House bill from less than \$984,000 to \$1,785,576. The Senate at once adopted, with only one or two exceptions, the amendments proposed by its committee.

Salary after salary is augmented, ministers are substituted for charges d'affaires and consuls-general, and nearly every reform proposed by the House is rejected. This re-Illustrates once more the Jealousy with which the Senate always regard any supposed infringement on its pre-The President, says the Con-"shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls." The House, accordingly, cannot reorganize the diplomatic and consular service unless the Senate will consent; and whenever the House at tempts to practically express, in its annual appropriation bill, the opinion that the missions as established involve an unnecessary expense, the result is a rejection of the proposed changes and a reestablishment of the existing offices and salaries. But the Senate committee this time outdid itself by adding appropriations until their aggregate exceeded what even the State Department called for.

In introducing the Consular and Diplomatic bill into the House, Mr. Burnes gave good reasons why economy in this direction could

ent no representative of it at any foreign court received a greater salary than \$0,000 per annum. During this period, I need searcely say, and for this salary, many of the ablest statesmen and most accomplished diplomats that this great country has ever produced represented it at the courts of Europs. They did not go to write books for sale, nor to seek rectorships in institutions of learning, nor to punder to the pride or prejudices of the personnel of the Governments to which they were ed, but to represent the people of the reput ia plain republican simplicity, frankly and plainly de-manding every right to which their country was entitled, and firmly and proudly protesting against every wrong attempted against it.

"Now we have no eavoy extraordinary at a less sal-ary than \$10,000, and four as high as \$17,500 per annum. When to these salaries you add the cost of secretaries. the 'contingent expenses' allowed them, and, in som cases, interpreters and other attachments, you find that the average cost of the first-class missions is over \$25,000 per annum, with the second and third class increased proportionately."

The ovil is not only that missions are kept up in order to provide places for political hacks and personal friends, but that large salaries are increased by heavy allowances, in which clerk hire, rent of offices, and pay ment for time employed in "awaiting instructions" prominently figure.

Certainly, so far as the diplomatic service is concerned, the experience of this country has been for a great many years that foreign ministers are liable to do more harm than good. Secretary FRELINGHUYSEN, in his letter to the President, transmitted to Congress by the latter as a comment on the pending bill, endeavored to magnify the office of the minister resident in foreign courts by this language:

"But there can be no frankness or confidence withou asquaintance, and acquaintance is only to be gained by association with those who control the public business; these the minister must seek in that rank of life in which they move. Having carned the trust and respect of those with whom he must officially associate, he is prepared to fulfil his duty to his Government by studying the sensibilities, the prejudices, the form of government, and the personnel of the administration of the country in which he officially resides."

In all this there is something repugnant to the feeling of the genuine American citizen, who is accustomed to depending on other means for accomplishing the country's purposes in its foreign relations. He relies on the justice of its cause and the prestige of its flag, or the well-known American policy of freedom from machinations, and the equally well-known magnitude of our national resources. To substitute for these considerstions the sty studies of a diplomat in the prejudices and the personnel of the Government is in sent to, is questionable policy. If experimenting in this policy really furnishes was all the year with these tribes. He had

the reason why of late years the overgr and extravagant foreign diplomatic service has been kept up in spite of all attempts to reduce it, the results have certainly done no credit to the theory.

At the present time we are witnessing, perhaps as the fruit of artful consultations by our ministers resident of the sensibilities and prejudices of foreign countries, the MORTON incident at Paris, the SARGENT incident at Berlin, and the WALLACE Incident at Constantinople. Under Hayrs, even these supposed public aims of the foreign service were eclipsed by its advantages in settling personal and political claims, so that Index Norms, Visiting Statesman Kasson, and Gen. COMEY were then the types of our ministers

In truth, the whole foreign diplomatic ser vice, as now conducted, is a costly sham; and the Senate deserves the rebuke of the people for once more refusing either to reor ganize this service itself or to accept at least a portion of the suggestions offered to it by the House.

They Must Depend Upon Themselves. It is natural for those Republicans who have resolved not to vote for BLAIRE to believe that a great many of the members of their party share the same purpose. But it will not do for the Democrats to count upon receiving help from Republican disaffection. It is true that the movement against BLAINE begun by Republican journals of wide influ ence and circulation, shows signs of increase, and may yet grow to a noteworthy size; but the quantity of actual votes which it will represent by election day must be unknown and may be inconsiderable.

In a party having the habit of diecipline and the faculty of organization in such a marked degree as the Republican party. the chances of a great and combined revolt are not large. Sporadic disaffection is always likely to be manifested after the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency, but it has hitherto remained sporadic and ineffectual. In off years a certain amount of bolting may be expected, but when a President is to be elected Republicans are pretty sure to vote the Republican ticket.

Formidable as the opposition of some Re publican newspapers to BLAINE seems to be. it is more than possible that it may not produce results commensurate with the ability and the intensity of conviction which direc it. An able newspaper has great power, but it is doubtful if the ablest newspaper can carry with it into opposition against even the most objectionable candidate a ma jority of its readers. It takes time for grea masses of men to change their opinions, and old party ties cannot be thrown off easily and suddenly.

Nor should it be forgotten that many of the Republicans who are prominent in opposition to BLAINE are men whose motives are doubtless highly creditable, but who always seem anxious to parade their independence. There is little evidence as yet that disaffection has reached the great body of Republicans who pride themselves on their faithfulness to their party just as some of the Young Republicans pride themselves

upon their readiness to desert it. The Republicans have seen indifferent and discord as great as now prevail in their party give way before the end of the campaign to confidence and enthusiasm. It cannot fairly be said that the Republican prospects are more unfavorable now than they were before the Fifth Avenue conference in 1880. The opposition to BLAINE comes not from the practical politicians in the rank and file of the party, but mainly from people who do not always take the trouble to vote These people are not easily satisfied, and if they shall now vote, some superfine candidate of their own is more likely to receive their support than is the Democratic candidate, whoever he may be. Who the Demo-cratic candidate should be they are sure. But they are rather finical in their notions,

and the Democratic Convention may not take their advice. Till the Democratic Convention meets, the opponents of Mr. BLAINE don't know themwhere they stand, and it would be strange if an opposition, not yet sure of its course, should grow rapidly. The anti-BLAINE Republicans may not vote, or they may vote for the Democratic candidate if they are allowed to name him; or they may set up a candidate of their own. So the chances of the Democrats receiving much help from them are not as great as some Democrats seem to suppose.

But even if they should support the Democratic ticket, it is not certain that the Democrats would gain anything more from such support than would be lost by Democratic defection which may be counted on to occur in the event of certain nominations being made. The opposition to BLAINE seems to be confined to Massachusetts and New York. It is, perhaps, a little rash to suppose that any Democrat can carry Massachusetts in a national election. The one candidate who would poll the biggest vote in that State happens to be a man whom most of the Republican malcontents regard with no kindly eyes.

As for New York, the Democrats can carry it by putting up a strong candidate, but he ought to be the strongest man in the opinion of the Democrats, not of the disaffected Republicans. The Democracy can carry New York and the election by naming worthy candidates, establishing a wise and honest platform, and doing good, hard work. They can elect a Democratic President, and, of course, they will be glad to get all the Republican votes they can; but it will be a fatal mistake to rely too much upon Republican support. They must depend upon

# The Southern Soudan.

While the telegraph has reported the chief events of the Mandr's revolt in Kordofan, Darfur, Sennaar, and Upper Nubia, little or nothing has been heard of the fate of the forty or fifty Egyptian trading posts that are scattered over the two southern districts known as the Bahr el Ghazal and the equatorial provinces of Egypt.

The Bahr el Ghazal province is about 350 miles wide and extends south from Darfur nearly to the Welle River. It is drained by many small streams that are navigable five months in the year. LUPTON Bey, Governo of the province, has established thirty-six trading posts in this vast territory, and holds the country with one thousand Egyptian soldiers and an auxiliary force recruited from the Niam-Niams, the red-skinned tribe who. Dr. SCHWEINFURTH thought, were physically the most perfect people he ever met. Egypt's chief source of profit from the province has been the ivory, india-rubber, and building timber sent to Khartoum by LUPTON Bey.

Early last year the MAHDI sent his gree flags to the Denka, Nouer, Dembo, and Mandala tribes of negroes, and they revolted against the government of LUPTON Bey These tribes, living along the border of Darfur, used to make war on their southern neighbors to supply the Darfur man hunter with slave caravans, and through their asso ciation with the Arabs many of them have ecome Mohammedans. Letters recently

had twenty battles with them, and, on the whole, he had been victorious, though they had killed about one-third of his forces. The Denkas, who a few years before had hospits bly received Dr. SCHWENFUETH, killed the

Dutch explorer SCHEWER last fall. LUPTON Bey was about to send a force of a thousand men against the rebellious tribes, and he hoped to subdue them before the year closed. His army had suffered for food, but the new corn crop was nearly ripe, his other supplies were adequate, and the Niam-Niams, armed with doubled-barrelled shot guns, had proved to be faithful soldiers. The negroes south of the revolting tribes were quiet and contented.

It is believed by most geographers that the equatorial province which extends up the Nile from the Sobat River has not been much affected by the disturbances in the north. The natives hate the Arabs, whom they know only as cattle thieves and slavers and the Mohammedan influences that have made trouble for Luprox Bey would not arouse the country of which EMIN Boy at Lado is the nominal Governor. GORDON Pasha made the valley of the Nile safe for travellers as far south as Albert Nyanza, but EMIN Bey, under TEWYIE's feeble Govern-ment, had to abandon Egypt's pretensions o the southern part of the province. The MAHDI, however, has probably aggravated EMIN's embarrassments only by cutting off his communication with Khartoum.

### The Use of a Navy.

We have been hearing a good deal of late about the folly and peril of maintaining only a small navy. Much of this has been said with little knowledge and less reflection The enormous marine armaments and the prodigious expenditures of Italy, France, and England have been constantly held up to this country for imitation, and any reluctance to enter into a costly rivalry with these nations, in naval construction, has been denounced as unpatriotic. How the matter is regarded by those who look upon it with the double advantage of distance and of more than ordinary information may perhaps be learned from those recent words of the London Engineer:

"That a nation's fleet should drop behind is easily to be understood, in some cases, at a time of peace. Noth-ing is more natural than that this should happen in the case of the United States of America. She has nothing to fear if she leaves other natious alone. At the present moment, it is true, her neighbors possess ships that might crush any of hers easily, but they might expect eventually to suffer so severely from the consequences States as a power may very probably be wise, up to a point, in her policy. We are inclined to think that even in her case she is finding out that she has gone too far. Still, her position is a peculiar one, and she may do safely what few powers would venture to imitate. America is far removed from contact with dangerous and powerful nations. America has an abundant supply of the necessaries of life. Is there any one, it may be saked, who is jealous of America ?"

This view, be it observed, is not the result of any special interest in American policy; it s presented merely in the course of an argument for greatly increasing British naval strength. Its assumption is that commor sense demands that America shall avoid and that Great Britain shall incur great naval expenses, because "the case of England is opposite to that of America in most essential points." Yet hasty writers in our coun try are insisting that we shall forego these admitted advantages of geographical and political position, and shall plunge at once into a second series of experiments in cruiser construction, as if it were highly dangerous to wait and see what the first series may

The Most Important Question, Perhaps.

Again the Republicans have named their candidate before the meeting of the Democratic Convention, and thus a certain advanage rests with the Democrats. They have it in their power, with full knowledge of the Republican leader, to select as his opponen the man best calculated to beat him.

The character and record of JAMES G. BLAINE are perfectly well known. All the poculiar objections to him as a candidate or as President are understood, and these are strong that many organs of his party promptly announced that the approaching canvass to elect him must be fought without their assistance. The grounds for their withdrawal from the Republican ranks are declared, and agree with the universal sentiment of the Democratic party. Mr. BLAINE s a corrupt politician, representative of all the political demoralization of a corrupted and debauched party. He is also of a sensational and erratic mind, unscrupulous as to his methods, and uncertain as to his action.

This opposition to him even in his own party is because he is of doubtful characte and because he would be a dangerous experiment as President. Give us an honest Democrat, they say, and we will vote for him. The platform, they think, is of no importance

whatever in comparison. The question then is, How will the Democrats consider this dissatistied element on the side of their antagonists? Or, even leaving that out of account, how can they arrange their own ranks so as to oppose the most powerful front to their disordered foe? This is, perhaps, the most important question that the July Convention will have to

determine. The Massachusetts Senators cannot sunport Mr. Blains very cordially, but they heap very hot coals of fire upon his head by support ing him at all. When, a few years ago, Mr. BLAINE, in oulogizing Krne, the first Governo of Maine, took occasion to gibe at Massachu setts, he succeeded in having a good deal of fun with Hoan and Dawss, particularly with the latter, who is rather slow in his mental processes. Mr. BLAINE'S facts could not all be guaranteed, but he had "crammed" on the separation of Maine from Massachusetta and he easily vanquished his opponents. It was said after the debate that some of Mr. BLAINE's friends congratulated him on his victory; whereupon he replied: "But it's no credit to get the better of two old women." A true remark, but unkind. The Massachusetts Senators forgive, perhaps, but they can hardly forge Mr. BLAINE'S assault.

Notwithstanding the misfortunes of Arctic explorers, and the little practical good gained in return, Baron Nondenserold asks for £200,000 to spend on an expedition to the other and of the globe. From the latitude of New York we have been accustomed to regard the south as sunny, and that notion will do as far down as the equator and a long way beyond but when it becomes a question of the poles, it is the north that is sunny and the south that is

The north pole is enjoying now about as much summer as it ever will, and the south pole is by far the more wintry of the two. If there is any chance to learn about poles the north pole is still the most favorable pole for study, although it can't be sailed promising.

A soulful and very frenzied Tribune bard extols the "mighty man from Maine" as the "truest trump of Freedom's strain." This shows a fine imagination, but is unjust to an other trump of freedom. Burely Black JACK is as true and big a trump as Mr. BLAINE, and when it comes to sounding Freedom's strain. Black JACK can blow as loud and ear-offending a blast as Mr. BLATHE. In fact, when the Republican orchestra stops its preliminary tuning and begins the programme, it is doubtful if any of the great wind instruments will disgorge a greater volume of sound than is see-

tained, but, also, will not be contained long, within the swelling and tumultuous lungs of Black Jack.

Judge Advocate-General SWAIN and Col A. P. Mosnow of the Sixth Cavalry will both be court martialled for the same kind of dishonesty which is practised by common, or-dinary bank cashiers. They will have every ent afforded them to follow the ex ample of Howears, and compound with the authorities for permission to live in a secluder region on the banks of the Potomac, and solso themselves with all the inxuries of the spot.

Benator Hannson has returned looking very

What a sad thing it is to see such a good man cast down, a man who takes such good care of his rolatives, and grudges them nothing at the expense of the Government. No wonder he looks melancholy. But he ought to have staved away from the Senate, and to have nursed t secret and Indianapolis his immedicable wound. It will bleed afresh every time he sees

The Society of the Veterans of the Army of the Potomac elected Gen. GRANT as its President yesterday, in Brooklyn, with great theering and noise. The society belongs to the don't-care" party, and believes in the idea o outting a candidate through with a hurrah, and with all the more zest and unction if he chance o be a little gamy.

MR. BLAINE AND MASSACHUSETTS.

An Old Antagonism Between the Man o

WASHINGTON, June 10 .- The pure-blooded puritanical Republicans of Massachusetts can give a number of reasons why they dislike Mr Blaine; but of them all there are none so po-tent as that furnished in Blaine's speech in the United States Senate, Jan. 22, 1878. The occasion was the presentation of Maine's contribution of the statue of her first Governo Villiam King, for the old hall of the House of Representatives, set aside by Congress for stat-ues of eminent citizens. Of this occasion Mr. Biaine availed himself to dress down and polsh off the Old Bay State in a manner tha Mr. Blaine in his speech on this occasion re

counted the relations of the District of Maine with the State of Massachusetts, and referred particularly to the fact that it was John Holmes, one of Maine's noblest sons, who was Madi-son's most trusted advisor in New England against the anti-Federalists of Massachusetts. He referred to Massachusetts's opposition to the war up to the point of treason, and in the estimation of many patriots of the time even beyond, while the people of Maine were faithful and patriotic in every fibre; to Maine's troops going willingly beyond the State boundaries—anywhere to fight the enemy, on sea and on land—while Massachusetts would not permit her soldiers to go out of the State, and refused in her Legislature to pass a resolution thanking the heroic commander of the Hornet or capturing the British man-of-war Peacock. In Maine at that time one was in peril if he was known to have participated in or approved of the proceedings of the Harford Convention, while in Massachusetts it was a mark of honor. Mr. Blaine revived the fact that in Massachusetts the people of Maine were stigmatized na "violent and violous," and said he supposed that such was necually the estimate in which the people of Maine were held "by the ill-informed and prejudiced people of Boston."

As a specimen of Mr. Blaine's language during the running debate between himsolf and Senators Hoar and Dawee, who still occupy the seats reserved for Massachusetts in the Senate, a quotation is given. After a rattling fire on Massachusetts for her want of patriotism, for her parsimony and meanness in the war of 1812, the Maine Senator said:

I can give you mere and graver instances till the sun against the anti-Federalists of Massachusetts

I can give you more and graver instances till the su and pretend that his State did not bristle all over with unpatriotic records coing clear to the verge of treason, and, in the opinion of some of the patriots of that day, stepping one point beyond it, is a degree of bravery which it would have been well to show in the war, an not reserved for this day.

The blows of Mr. Blaine six years ago have not been forgotten by the men of Massachusetts. His remarks then, spread out on the record, have been a constant menace, and not a few of the descendants of those whom he charged with going to the verge of treason, when the country was at war with England, are disposed now to exact of him the penalty of his audacity.

#### Black Juck's Successor From the Chicago Times.

Gen. Logan cannot in any degree of decency, should he suffer defeat be again a caudidate for the Senate at the session of the Legislature this winter. Such action would almost be without precedent. Who will be his successor is a question which is disturbing the slumbers of every Republican politician in Illinois platform, shook hands most heartily. Major Connoily applauded so vigorously that he was in danger of de priving himself of the use of his hands for some time to come. John I. Rinaker, Clark Carr, Col. Davis, and L. C Collins were almost beside themselves over the outcome Senator Cultom smiled; he was no longer junior Sena tor, but had moved up a peg or two, and undoubtedly contemplated the pleasure he would experience if dis-pensing the patronage for the State. He had used di-piomacy and promoted Logan. The bait, if it can be so palled, had been swallowed, line and all, and Cullom wa

Among the dozen or two names already mentioned, one has heard of Gov. Oglesby, Clark Carr, Major Con-nolly, Senator Campbell, Speaker Collins, I. L. Morrison of Jacksonville, Jesse Spaulding, C. B. Farwell, and Col

# One of the Bangere Abond.

From the Cincinnatt Enquirer The question arises, and the time for its con-The quantion arises, and the time for its consideration is now, will the Democrats grasp the extended hand of opportunity, or push it saids as they have done in times past, and practise polities on semething not even as hopeful as the doctrine of chances?

If the fight that has been waged in Congress for several months between the free traders and protectionists is to be transferred to Chicago in July, the opportunity will be spat upon by the Democratic party. If Carlists and Eandall are to transfer their battle to the Democratic Convention of Mornicon and Convention of Convention of Mornicon and Convention of Convention of Mornicon and Convention of Convention of Convention of Mornicon and Convention of Convention of Convention of Mornicon and Convention of Conv and Randall are to transfer their battle to the Demo-eratic Convention, if Morrison and Curtin are to select that ground for a renewal of their hostilities, the Demo-eratio party will be in great danger of entering the cam-paign depleted and exhausted by its own contentions. On the sufficient ground of reform—in the popular de-mand for turning the rascals out of office; on the im-portance to the courter of selections. portance to the country of a political change—the Democrats can win: but should one faction of the parry be successful over the other in a division of the National Couvention on the tariff question, we fear the defeated men will show a defection from the Democratic parry and its assumes stronger than the anticipated alienations from the Republican party and Blaine.

Information Wanted About Brother Flower TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: A natural curiosity, prompted by the expressed preferences of a majority of the delegates thus far elected to the Sara-

logs Convention, leads me to ask who the Hon. Roswel If my memory is not at fault, the gentleman was at one time a member of Congress from this State, but further than that I know nothing of him.

A mass so prominently spoten of in connection with the Democratic nomination for President of the United States, and particularly in the coming cauvass, when fis eminee will be subjected to the closest scruting by th dimatisfied in the opposite party, must have a record upon which his popularity is based, and it is in quest of this that I come to you for information. Will you please

New Year, June 11. As I sevense Dances at Comote Chasley the San.

Something like 4,000 comets are supposed to have been seen since records began, the greater number of which were invisible without a telescope. Of these 285 have had their orbits determined. Prof. R. H. Tuckar, Jr., of Lehigh University, studying these, finds indications that more comets come in from the bemisphere from which it is moving—that is, more turn and follow after than fly to meet their solar chief. This is explained by the statement that by the time cornets at plained by the statement that by the time comets at a great distance have yielded to the attraction, not strong-ly felt until the san is directly opposite them, the san has passed on and they can only fall into his train.

What the American Voter Im't. From the Easter Oily Pimer. The hurrals compaign will not carry the votere in the doubtful States. The average American voter is not a hoodism.

> Dinna ve hear the slogan ? James G. Bisine and John A. Legan Procesier S, 1884. Delma ye feel the irregan, James G. Bielen pod John & Legus F

Songs of To-day and To-morrow

From the Ution Herald, June 10.

MID-WERK ROHOES.

A curious struggle is going on between Prince Blamarck and the eld King of Holland, whose heir apparent is in a very precarious condition of health. Bismarck is trying to make a reconciliation with the Duke of Nassau at the price of making of him a prospective Dutch King, while the dissolute and shrewd old King is trying to bluff the German Chanrelior, and is reported to have betrothed his daughter, only a few years old, to the Prince of Planders, so as to exclude the German line of inheritance. As the Emperor of Germany is much older and in much worse bealth than the King of Holland, the inheritance of the Dutch throne will probably be a problem for the Crown Prince to settle. But it is certain that the King of Holland will try his best to change in the mean time the Dutch Constitution so as place his daughter upon the throne.

Any patriotic American who wishes to obtain an idea of the growth of the appreciation of his country in Europe ought to compare Londo papers of to-day with those of ten years ago. A lhicago fire or a Wall street panic were alone deemed worth recording formerly. To-day lished as eagerly in London as European news of the same kind is printed here. In some cases they print even more than we do here. So, for instance, it is reported in the London papers that W. H. Vanderbilt would never have eopardized \$150,000 if he had been to church on the Sunday when Gen. Grant called upon him. The first victim aimed at was Mr. Victor Newcombe, but, as he had been attending divine service, he escaped the application, and

Mr. Vanderbilt was called upon. This Mr. Newcombe, although short and insignificant looking, seems to be a very smart business man. He is always at church or some ther secluded place when there is the slightest chance of losing money, but he is always of and when any is to be made. The Louisville and Nashville railroad being just now in distress, tried to get him into the Presidential chair, vacated by Mr. Baldwin and subsequent ly by Mr. Rogers. But his answer appears to ever, to interest Mr. Gurnee in the concern and

selped Mr. H. Smith to become President. It has now become a subject of betting in Wall street as to which company is next to go into the hands of a receiver. The majority of ets taken, with odds given, is that it is the Louisville and Nashville, or the Jersey Central The last named road is certainly not likely to escape the fate of a receivership, if the report be correct that the coal combination is to burs

Persons of Wall street connections will be inarested to learn that Mr. Jim Scott, son of the celebrated Tom, has just returned from Europe, and says that he has been very unpleasantly disappointed in regard to the views which the Britishers take of our stock market. He has, during his stay abroad, not seen th slightest indication of a revival of confidence in American securities. "Those who say that the English are buying our stocks and bonds body is buying there anything American, and everybody is trying to get out of what he has got," is Mr. Scott's assertion.

The Chicago grain market is following the course which THE SUN has for months and months past predicted to be the only natural one. Both wheat and corn are going down, the visible supply is decreasing but very slowly while the receipts of grain at the great distributing centres are growing more and more liberal. The senson is now so far advanced and the weather so favorable that there can be little doubt about our coming to an 80 cents hash for wheat and a 40 cents basis for corn. New wheat is already being milled in the Souther States, and cutting is going on in southern Illinois. The Chicago and Milwaukee corne makers will soon have to sing de profundis over their own graves.

The regatta of the New York Yacht Club to

day promises to be more than usually interest ing. Several new boats will sail for the fire

time, and it remains to be seen whether the

against the newcomers. In the race for accond

old fast yachts will be able to hold their ow

class schooners the Grayling and Montauk wil meet, and, as the Grayling is now in first-rate trim, there will probably be a hammer-and-tongs race. Mr. William A. Cole's Lotus will make her first appearance among the third class schooners, and in the first class sloops My Arthur Padelford's Ileen and Mr. John C. Barron's Athlone are dark seahorses. In the race for second class sloops Mr. R. B. Hartshorne's Espirito and Mr. A. Cass Canfleid's Isis will try Oriva, Fanita, and Vixen. With all these new craft and the consequent uncertainty, the race to-day, if the weather is fair, are likely to prove very exciting, and the attendance large The races of the Coney Island Jockey Club opened on Tuesday, with all the éclat they promised to have. Although the weather was threatening all day long the attendance was very large, and the many improvements of the race course met with general approval. But there are one or two things which can still be improved upon. To begin with, the betting ring ought to be brought back to the old place, and, as there is not room enough there, the approaches to the track should be removed lower lown. The betting ring is naturally connected with the paddock. No intelligent man will bet on a horse unless he has had a chance to look at it a few minutes before the start. He wants also to see who is the jockey and whether he is in good trim. As the case stands an inspection of this kind is almost impossible. The betting ring is about a quarter of a mile from the paddock and men who are anxious to do thate but. ting with a certain amount of despatch will have to use saddle horses to gallop over to the betting ring to catch fair odds. Another point is that since the Coney Island Jockey Club is ow so rich and so well patronized, it ought to take care of the ladies who grace its race course with their presence. Coney Island, by the peculiarities of its attractions and its easy necess from New York and Brooklyn, draws daily a large crowd of women of questiona-ble repute. The consequence is that decent men run the risk of having their wives, sisters, and daughters seated in the most disagreeable proximity to these women. The introduction of private boxes is no protect tion, for any woman can buy a box for \$5 if she has money enough in her pocket to do so. In Jerome Park there is the club house, where a member or an introduced guest can take hi amily without the slightest risk of unpleasant associations. As there is no club house admitting ladies at this course, a portion of the grand stand ought to be partitioned for the use of the families of members and those introduced by them. The argument often made that any lady going to the theatre runs the same risk of unpleasant vicinage that she does on the grand stand at the Coney Island Club, falls to the ground. In a theatre the gentleman

escorting ladies does not get up every minute to go to the betting ring, the paddock, and so on. Here he has to do so, and often leaves his empanion alone. Apart from that at the theatres no champagne, whiskey punches, ba-nanes, and sandwiches are consumed on the

There are one or two points more that could be improved upon. But it is enough for the present, as the officers of the club are evidently doing their very best to please the public.

# Plakes of the Doop Sen.

Some strange facts have been disclosed in regard to the fishes of the deep sea by recent studies. Octain genera and species are characteristic of certain depths, and never appear above or below certain limits, as, for instance, between two and three thousand matter. Others range more widely. The Talisman expedition found some fishes at depths varying from 600 to 2,500 metres. Thus, a fid, showing the same correction states of the same or particular the same or particular than the same or particular th found some fishes at depths varying from 600 to 5,500 metres. Thus, a flot showing the same organic structure is capable of living under pressures varying from haif a ton to two tons or more; but it must rise or sink by slow movements in order to smalain the change. There is no perceptible difference between the structure of fishes living at snormone depths and those which remain near the sarface. All fishes that dwell continuously below a depth greater than 600 metres are continuously below a depth greater than 600 metres are continuously below mits the nheuse of penetrating light, vortation fishespears on the bettern, while no sign are found below 100 metres. SECRECT IN THE SENATE.

No Mospone to a Call for Light on the Riceragua Canal

WASHINGTON, June 11.-In the House today Mr. Holman attacked the appropriation in the River and Harbor bill for the construction of the Hennepin Canal, first by an unsucce ful point of order, and then by a motion t strike out, which was lost by the close vote of 14 to 92. Many amendments adding hundreds of thousands of dollars to the appropriations

of the bill were voted down.

The Senate had another secret session on th propriation bill, appropriating \$250,000 to meet expenditures in the execution of the neutralit act, which is supposed to relate to negotia-

expenditures in the execution of the neutrality act, which is supposed to relate to negotiations with Nicaragua concerning the proposed inter-oceanic canal. Afterward, in open session, the Benate agreed to all the amendments, except the one including the clause named, which was reserved for a separate vote. When the Chair was about to put the question on this clause Mr. Yest said:

"An examination of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bills in the previous history of the Government will develop the fact that, antecedent to this time, the largest appropriations ever made to meet the expenditures under the direction of the President in the execution of the Neutrality act has been \$20,000. This appropriation reaches the amount of \$250,000. It is an extraordinary appropriation, and it is due to the country and to the Senate that the Committee upon Appropriations should state before the American public why this enormous amount in proportion is now asked for. I undertake to say in my place in the Senate that for the execution of the Neutrality act this amount is not appropriated as it has been in former appropriation bills. I undertake to say that, on the contrary, it is for an extraordinary purpose, and it is due to the Senate that the Chairman of the committee should state what that purpose really and honestiy is. [After a neuse:] I call upon the Chairman of the committee to make that statement What is the real purpose of this appropriation?"

Mr. Van Wyck offered this amendment:

Mr. Allison moved to table the amendment, and, despite Mr. Van Wyck's protests, this was

Mr. Allison moved to table the amendment, and, despite Mr. Van Wyck's protests, this was done.

Mr. Van Wyck next moved to reconsider the wote, whereupon Mr. Allison moved that the motion to reconsider be heard in secret seasion. This was agreed to, and the doors were again closed. When they were reopened the Chairman said the pending quostion was on the passage of the bill.

Mr. Van Wyck protested that the record would not hereafter show any action on this amendment, and so he wanted a vote on it in open Senate, but there were eries of "Question!" Was put and on this the yeas and nays were domanded by Mr. Vance. The result was 34 yeas, I nay (Mr. Vance). No quorum. Mr. Vest, Mr. Jonas, and Mr. Van Wyck were paired with absent Senators. The roll of the Senate was called, but no quorum was obtained, and the Senate adjourned.

The concessions from Nicaragua which Secretary Frelinghuysen wishes to receive for this Government are understood to be those made three or four years ago for an intercorante canal, the project in which Gen. Grant, Gov. Morgan. B. L. M. Barlow, Capt. Pheips, and others in this country, together with some persons of influence in Nicaragua were interested. The torm within which the work must be begun has nearly lapsed. What the Becreatry proposes to do with the \$250,000 which he has asked Congress to appropriate, whether to purchase the rights of the original grantees or to secure an extension of the time, or both, cannot be isarned.

Mr. Butler introduced a joint resolution. Which, under objection, went over one day, providing for an examination by a special committee appointed from the Finance Committee, of the conditione and workings of the national banks in New York city.

#### To Borpen Our Harbor's Channels. CHARRER OF CORRERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, The Hon. Albert S. Wille, Chairman of Commit

Rivers and Herbers.

Bin: In bohalf of the committee of the Cham ber of Commerce of the State of New York appointed to arge the passage by Congress of the bill introduced by the Hon. Henry W. blocum for the improvement of navigation at the entrance of New York Harbor, I have the nonor to request that you will name an early day for hearing argument upon the subject. Permit me to remark that a like committee has been appointed by the Produce Exchange and the Maritime Exchange respectively, and to suggest that you may find it convenient to grant a hearing to these several organizations on the

mme day. Meantime I beg leave to submit in brief a few of the the measure.

The so-called harbor of New York belongs to the States

of New York and New Jersey in common. At this por centre one-half of the exports and two-thirds of th imports of the entire country, and from it radiate the great railways, inland waterways, and construire lines of traffic. Accordingly an overwhelming majority of the nation is directly interested in the preservation of ts commerce.

During the last three years the number of immigrants anded in the country is as follows:

Of this number about two-thirds were landed at this

Of this number about two-thirds were landed at this port.

In the year 1881 the depth of water in Gedney's Channel, the principal entrance to the port, was twenty-five feet at mean low tide. At present that depth has been diminished to the extent of two feet or more.

If an increased depth of five feet can be secured and minished to the extent of two feet or more.

If an increased depth of five feet can be secured and rying espacity of the date of the secured and the secured as the secured and the secured and the secured at the secured and the secured and the secured as that the resources of modern authors the engineering will suffice to secure and maintain on the bar at Sandy Hook, so far as I am informed, was for themse engineering will suffice to secure and maintain on the bar at Sandy Hook as depth of not less that the resources of modern authors engineering will suffice to secure and maintain on the bar at Sandy Hook as depth of not less than twenty-eight feet at low tide.

The secured accomplished, it is not too much to predict

Hook a septe of the issue state that the much to predict that the city of New York, which is already the centre and focus of the capital and commerce not only of the North American continent, but to a large extent of this whole hemisphere, will at an early day become the clearing house of the commercial world. I have the honor to remain, your obelient servant.

Y. A. CONKLING, Chairman.

#### " Woman Suffrage." To Senator Hoar of Massachu

HONORABLE SIR: You offered to the Chicago onvention the following resolution:
"Messived, That we favor the right of the women to the "

We feel assured that it is unwise, quite unworthy of trathful reform or of honorable American statesmen to initiate any steps in any direction for more extended

initiate any steps in any direction for more extended soffrage. At least without the most faithfully honest, thoroughly exhaustive public discussion. I am willing, in the interests of our white race stock, to meet for such honest public discussion before the American people some competent noted white masculine magnate like yourself, if born in lawful monogamous wedlock, honestly belteving your affirmed postulate, "The right of women to vote."

Any time within four months, any place of metropolisan greatness or suitable seographical position will be accepted—New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Bonton, Was born in Zanesville, O.; brought up in Pittsburgh, P.a. Am a sitisen of Madison county. Ill., since 1604. Hoping to hear favorably from your honorable self or some of your able conductors, I am yours very respectfully, Postus B. Sawyen.

5f. Louis, June 7.

Sr. Louis, June 7. A Cottegiate Education. A Collegiate Education.

Young Man (departing for college) — Well, father, good-by. You may expect to hear from me often, and I trust that on my return you will find that I have not been unmindful of your self-escrificing efforts to provide me with an aducation. Good-by, my son, good-by. Young Man (Three months later. Arriving from colleges—Ah, Governor, how de do? Delighted to see you. Bah Jove. Beastly weathaw this, don't you know! Hew's the folks. Doosed gladt to get home, &c., &c.

How's the folks. Do The old gentleman thinks of bringing suit against the

An Eastern Candidate Wanted From the Charleston News and Course There is no need to look to the West for andidate. The West is Blaine's battle ground.

A Square Declaration From the Evening Post. We hold it to be a Republican duty, and the irst Republican duty, to defeat Mr. Blaine

Another Ehrme. From the Apringheld Republica The New York Tribuse has begun on the cam-

saign poetry misory, and this is the starter: Soldiers! Do you hear the siogen! Jimmie Biaine and Johnnie Logan.

There are any number of rhymes besides. For it

What Mr. Plower's Pricade Say. Mr. Roswell P. Flower's friends on that of the in december anneal ortains of key fork and breakly to the flowers Convention, less form his TWO VILLAGES PLOODED

Monoco, Bridges, and a Dam Swept Away. CURWINSVILLE, Pa. June 11 .- This town has been visited by another disastrous flood, the second within three months. A storm of terrific force broke upon us at an early hour last evening, and the rain fell incessantly during the night. At 1 A. M. Anderson Creek, which divides the town, and empties into the banks, and sending torrents of water over the flats and into John B. Alley & Co.'s large steam tannery, covering the vats to a depth of six inches, carrying with it logs and lumber which had gone adrift above the town. Further down the stream the water entered Alexander H. Irvin's shingle mill, covering the boilers and engine, and damaging the building. The approaches to the bridge crossing the creek were swept into the river, A small stream running through the town from the north, and crossing State street at the Park House, tore away the sheds and warehouse attached to Z. Mohaull's tanners, carrying away agricultural implements and other goods stored therein.

At 8 o'clock this morning the large dam cight miles above here gave way, setting adrift thousands of logs, which, rushing down upon the village of Bridgeport, one mile from here, carried away a number of houses and barns. Z. McNaull, John B. Alley & Co., N. & Arnold, and Alexander H. Irvin will be the principal losers, and their losses will no doubt aggregate thousands of dollars. The borough loses two bridges. A number of amail bridges west and north of here are gone, causing a suspension of travel for some time. There was no damage to the railroad. had gone adrift above the town. Further down

## TWO FAMILIES DESERTED.

A Bridgeport Policeman Sells ble Furniture and Elepes with a Neighbor's Wife.

BRIDGEPORT, June 11.-Hiram B. Browning, a member of the Bridgeport police for nine years, is missing, and it is believed he has doped with a married woman named Bowe. Browning returned home from police duty at o'clock this morning and told his wife to call him at 8 o'clock. He was up at 8 and left the house. In the forenoon he returned with a furniture dealer named Cram, to whom he sold all the furniture before his wife's eyes. She asked him what he intended to do, and he replied that he had made up his mind to leave town, and find some other business. He was going to his old home in Preston, he said, and when he found work he would send for her to join him. She then asked how he expected she could live without money, and he gave her \$3. Without bidding her or his two children goodby, he left at about 3 o'clock this afternoon. A message was received by the police, saying that Browning was seen, in company with Mrs. Rowe, driving westward in a back. Browning has been paying attention to the woman for some time. She leaves two children one of whom was on the streets this afternoon, crying because the bouse was locked. Mr. John Rowe, the woman's husband, is an industrious and respectable mechanic. furniture dealer named Cram, to whom he sold

# WATERSPOUT IN PENNSYLVANIA

Sweeping Away Haif a Mile of Track Just in the Hear of a Passing Train.

HARRISBURG, June 11 .- A storm, accompanied by a waterspout, visited the Cumberland valley soon after dark last night. Several passenger trains narrowly escaped being wrecked. From Newville east for two miles the Cumberland Valley Railroad runs on a high embankment of made ground. Directly after the train that leaves this city at 6% had passed over that portion of the road the storm burst forth, and, in the presence of the passengers forth, and, in the presence of the passengers on the rear car, carried a half mile of rails, ties, and embankment away for a considerable distance. The telegraph poles were prostrated, and communication by wire cut off. But to avoid calamities a large fire was built at each end of the washout to warn approaching trains. The waterspout was about a half mile in width, and very destructive to grain, buildings, and fences. The loss will be very heavy. Fassengers over the road to-day were compelled to walk around the washout which it is expected, will be temporarily repaired by to-morrow. President Kennedy of the railroad company was on the rear ear of the train that so narrowly escaped, and saw the work of the storm.

# STANK IMS.

-The Czar, Czarina, and Czarovitch will, it is announced, soon take a four through the interior of Russia as far as the country of the Don Cossacks. A tour incog. to Siberia might do more good. —The ladies of Maul, Sandwich Islands,

have placed a fine bell in the chapel from which Mrs. Brown and her children, the victims of the ratiroad disaster on St. Valentine's Day, were baried, in remembrance of her great worth and their great sorrow. -In Vienna it is said that since the great

mine owner from Leipzig in a hotel: a theatrical man ager, well-known throughout Germany, at Carlsbad; an engineer, drowned in the Danuis at Vienna; and a pri-vate in a regiment, engaged in celebrating the seventyfifth anniversary of the victory of Arnern curious device of journalistic enterprise has been hit upon by the Bonapartist Petit Caparal, which informs its readers that, in order to prove the in-terest it takes in their welfare, it will place at their dis-

posal, on and after June I, two eminent physicians of the faculty of Paris. These doctors will be attached to the staff of the newspaper, and will give gratuitous con-sultations to the subscribers and their wives. -Under the title of " Les Grandes Amourenses," a Paris publisher is about to issue the history of all celebrated women who have left behind them us renom d'amour, beginning with Eve and including Mme. Dubarry and Mme. de Pompadour, as well as Cleo-paira, Messalina, Marie Stuart, Catherine II., Queen Elizabeth, Marguerite de Bourgogne, Phryne, Lair, As-

pasia, la Fornarina, Beatrice, Laura, Mme. de Stael, the Marquise de Brinvilliers, Heloise, &c. -The Medical Journal states that at a recent trial in this city an expert under cross-examination was asked if he recognized certain books as authorities concerning the matter in hand. He replied that he was familiar with all of the books mentioned, and considered them as authorities. The witness was then allowed to leave the stand, and the lawyer's clerk was sworn. He testified that the titles of the works in question were setitious, having been concocted in the office to which

-The Paris Journal des Débats publishes an article from the pen of M. Molinari, ridiculing the apprehensions expressed in England regarding the Chan-nel tunnel project. The writer declares that sooner or later the usefulness of this tunnel will become evident, as much for the supply of provisions to England should, for example, a maritime war break out between that country and the United States, as for the interests of English commerce, which will meet with competition at Continental ports. -There are three churches in Naples where

he Gospel is preached in English, viz. the Church of England Chapel, the Presbyterian Chapel, and the Wes leyan Chapel. All three are the edifices, and are situ-ated in the part of the city where foreigners 'meat do congregate.' The services of the Church of England and of the Presbyterisms have the largest attendance of English-speaking hearers: while the Wesleyans have a larger audience of Italian Protestants at their second service than at the one where the preaching is in English. -The lighting up of the Parc Monceau, in Paris, by electricity, and the keeping the gates open until

2 in the morning, having afforded great convenience and satisfaction to the public, the Muulcipal Council has de-termined to extend the measure to the Buttes Chaumont. The electric lamps to be placed in this park will be on the Brush system, and the gates will only close at 12:30 A. M. It is expected that the park will be lit up early in June. There seems little doubt that the convenience will eventually be extended to the other public gardens. such as the Tuileries, the Luxembourg, &c. -The Russian General, Safonowitch, con-

—The Russian General, Safonowitch, con-ceived a plan for enabling cavalry regiments to cross rivers without making bridges or seeking fordable places. His soldiers carried rubber bags, which were attached to the saddles on each side and inflated as soon as the horses reached the water. The experiment re-sulted in a queer discovery. When the horses found themselves buoyed up, they refused to make use of their legs, and simply drifted along with the current. This was a strike against kicking for which the General was totally unprepared. Now however, the rubber bags are was a strike against knearing for which the rubber bags are totally unprepared. Now, however, the rubber bags are tied together and used to carry the saidles, arms, &c., which are hauled across while the unencumbered horses swim over easily.

-Every one knows the reverence with —Every one knows the reverence with which a French novelist generally speaks of a stock broker. In France, where there are only sixty of them permitted by law, the navelists in question are perfectly justified. Some interesting details published in the Journal des Roomenides show this more fully. In 1815, when there were only five securities quoted on the Franch Bourse, the position was worth \$75,000; now the price ranges between EXM,000 and \$400,000. This, however, does not represent the total capital sunk in the business. The intending stock broker has to give security to the extent of \$50,000, then to pay \$30,000 to carry on the business, or a total of \$500,000. People with half a million dollars to space, or who wish to previde a million dollars to spare, or who wish half a million dollars to spare, or who wish to provide decently for their children, might do worse, however, than buy them a seat on the Franch Rourse, for the profits are very large, amounting to perhaps \$150,000 a year, which, after deducting the semewhat heavy skipeness, leaves a very fair income